

6. Water the planter (where the plants are presently growing) the day before the day of transplanting. This loosens the soil and allows the plants to be lifted from the soil with a minimum of root damage which would inevitably stifle the seedlings' growth.

7. Make preparations to transplant the plants on a cloudy day or, if this is not possible, transplant a few hours before sunset so that the plants will not have to endure the hot sun right away.

8. Take the plants to the site and give each plant at least 3 feet of growing space by making holes in the ground about the size of a baseball, 3 feet apart and staggered.

9. With a small spade or similar implement, gently lift out the seedling with a glob of the original soil and place it into the ready-made hole, but do not transplant the plants any deeper than they were growing in your planter. Fill in the hole with the excess soil and tamp lightly.

10. To stimulate root growth and help the plant overcome the transplanting shock, I strongly recommend using TRANSPLANTONE or PLANT VITAMIN B₁ (available at local nurseries). I prefer Plant Vitamin B₁ because it is inexpensive and one merely adds a few drops to the water and sprinkles it on the plant.

11. After transplanting, water the site until it is saturated (not flooded). This should be enough moisture for a few days unless the weather becomes extremely hot and dry. If the weather does turn hot and dry, and you observe that the plants are wilting, cover each plant with a paper bag with holes cut in the sides for ventilation. A white paper bag is preferable because it reflects the heat. These bags can also be used in case there is a sudden frost, in which case you will want to use a brown paper bag because of the heat retention.

The first 48 hours after transplanting is the critical period. If any of the plants appear to have died, leave them alone for a couple of weeks, as they sometimes revitalize themselves by shedding the old leaves and growing new ones.

TRANSPLANTING TO AN INDOOR SITE

If you decide to grow your crop indoors, it is very important that you read and understand the section on ARTIFICIAL LIGHTING on pg. 30. The success of your indoor crop depends entirely on how you utilize the artificial light that you have chosen.

Other than this, the fertilizers, the soil requirements, and procedures are the same as transplanting to an outdoor site.